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Japan both together. In other words, for the last decade we have spent \$10,000,000 every year more than both of those countries put together. We have spent \$66,936,173 more than France and Japan both together have spent in the last 10 years, or \$6,000,000 more every year for 10 successive years than both of those nations combined. And I say that if the expenditure of this money has not given us an adequate Navy, we had better quit and depend on something else for our defense.

The Eighty-fifth Annual Report of the Directors of the American Peace Society.

Presented at the Annual Meeting at St. Louis, May 3, 1913.

Mr. President and Members of the American Peace Society:

The Directors submit herewith, as the Eighty-fifth Annual Report of the work of the Society and of the general status of the Peace Movement throughout the world, the special Annual Reports of the Secretary and the Executive Director.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

To the Board of Directors:

The Secretary herewith submits his Annual Report: The reorganization of the Society and its working force, which was well under way a year ago, has been further advanced during the year by the admission of several organizations not organically connected with us to the right to appoint members of the Board of Directors, and by the selection and installation of the Executive Director provided for by the new Constitution. Mr. Arthur Deerin Call, a prominent educator of Hartford, Connecticut, and President of the Connecticut Peace Society, was chosen by the Executive Committee, with the approval of your Board, to fill this new position, and entered upon the duties of the Department of Organization and Propaganda at the first of September last. This addition to the working force of the office has made it possible to lay plans greatly to extend the work of organization and propaganda, and has relieved the Secretary from much overwork and enabled him to give his attention more specifically to matters of administration, to editorial work, and to general oversight of the publication and distribution of peace literature. The important features of the initiatory work of the new Executive Director will be found in his first report. This rearrangement and division of the work gives promise of much more extended and effective service in the advancement of the cause of peace than has heretofore been possible to our Society.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD AND THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The executive work of the Society, as determined by your Board, has been carried on under the direction of the Executive Committee. The Committee has met monthly, and has had under advisement all the important features of the work. The Committee has also held adjourned and special meetings when called for by any important subject. An extended report of the work of the Committee was made to your Board at its De-

cember meeting. At this meeting, held on the 6th of December at the Hotel Raleigh, in Washington, D. C., it was voted that the work of the Society in the several States should be directed primarily to making the Constituent State Branches strong, solid organizations, and that other societies in the States should, as far as possible, be constituted as sections of the State societies, and that the work of organization in the States be under the direction of the several State Branches. At this meeting it was decided to invite the American Society of International Law to appoint a representative on the Board of Directors, as had previously been done in the case of six other organizations not organically connected with the Society. It was also voted that the Nominating Committee to be appointed by the President to propose names of Officers and Directors to the Annual Meeting should nominate a First, Second, and Third Vice-President, and also a list of Honorary Vice-Presidents. The Executive Committee was also authorized by the Board to create a Finance Committee from among the members of the Society to consider the question of enlarging its resources. A Committee of three was created to promote the cause of universal obligatory arbitration in the Congress of the United States. The Executive Committee, in addition to carrying out as far as possible the above instructions of the Board, has had under consideration the question of how the Board of Directors shall carry out the function of a National Peace Council and also a Bureau of Information, but has not yet reached a final conclusion on the subject.

FINANCES.

The report of the Treasurer, which has been prepared for submission to the Annual Meeting, shows that the general receipts from all sources for the past year, exclusive of legacies, have amounted to \$42,605.21, and that the expenses have been \$42,420.13. The receipts have thus exceeded the expenditures by \$185.08. The receipts from other sources than the Carnegie Peace Endowment have increased to some extent over the previous year, and the organization and development of the Branch Society system gives promise of still further increase in the general receipts. The Executive Director's report shows that the subvention received from the Carnegie Endowment has been used in nearly equal proportions in aiding the work of the Branch Societies and in extending the direct work of the Society through the new Department of Organization and Propaganda, through the new field Department at Atlanta for the South Atlantic States, and through the other field Departments previously established. The present demands upon the Society, because of the greater extension of its work and the wider and deeper interest taken in the cause throughout the country, will make necessary a considerable increase in our resources if the work is not to be halted and crippled. Legacies to the amount of \$4,095.50 have been received during the year, \$3,062.25 of which has been placed in the Reserve Fund and invested and \$1,033.25 in the current expense account. The Reserve Fund now amounts to \$14,694.25.

THE "ADVOCATE OF PEACE."

The circulation of the ADVOCATE OF PEACE has increased from 8,000 copies in May last year to an edition of 10,000 copies monthly at the present time. This

encouraging increase has been partly due to the development of the Branch Societies, all of whose members receive the paper, partly to the general interest among those not members of Branch Organizations, and partly to the increased demand for gratuitous copies of the paper for libraries, for use in meetings, etc. If we may judge from letters received, from the effort of libraries to keep complete files of the paper, and from general expressions of appreciation, the influence of the *ADVOCATE* is extending even more rapidly than the increase of the number of copies issued. A special issue of ten thousand copies of the paper was made for March, in addition to the regular edition, for the use of the Maryland Peace Society, with matter pertaining particularly to the work of the Maryland Branch. The cost of this extra issue was met by the Maryland Society.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

The demands for our general literature during the year have been larger than at any previous time. We have published during the year new and revised editions of a number of our pamphlets. The distribution has been mostly among university and college students, normal and high school pupils, and to a considerable extent among teachers, ministers, professional and business men. Many teachers have asked for considerable quantities of certain pamphlets for distribution among their students, in preparation for essays and orations for prize contests, and for the observance of the 18th of May. These we have supplied gratuitously as far as possible, though we have been compelled to charge a small fee to cover postage and handling in a good many cases. The pressure upon our literature has become so great that I take the occasion to make known again our need of an increased fund for this most useful work. In addition to the distribution of these pamphlets, we have handled through our office nearly all of the general peace books, both old and new. A number of new works of this class have been published the past year, and we keep standing on our advertised list of books for sale some fifty different titles. These books are sold at just enough to cover the purchase price and postage. One of the most encouraging features of the peace movement today is the fact that an increasing number of men and women are giving their attention to the writing and publishing of works on the various phases of international peace. Among the more important of the new works which have come out during the year 1912 are: "The International Mind," by Nicholas Murray Butler; "The War God," by Israel Zangwill; "The First Hague Conference," by Andrew D. White, a reprint from his autobiography; "The New Peace Movement," by Prof. William I. Hull; "The Impeachment of President Israel," by Frank B. Copley; "Pride of War," by Gustaf Janson; "The Two Hague Conferences," by Joseph H. Choate; "In the Vanguard," a three-act play, by Katrina Trask; "The Patriotism of Denys Mahon," by Frances S. Hallows; "The Peace Movement of America," by Julius Moritzen; "The Passing of War," by William Leighton Grane, and "Swords and Plowshares," by Lucia Ames Mead.

THE LECTURE BUREAU.

We carry regularly on our list of lecturers advertised in the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* the names of some thirty different speakers. A number of our Constituent

Branches have also created Lecture Bureaus, and are advertising a number of excellent speakers, in order to meet the growing demand in all our fields for addresses at conferences, church and educational meetings, conventions, clubs, etc. These, in addition to the lecturing done by the President, Secretary, Executive Director, some of the members of the Board of Directors, and the five Directors of our Field Departments, enable us to meet fairly well the demands made upon us in this direction.

THE FOURTH AMERICAN PEACE CONGRESS.

The Executive Committee of the Third American Peace Congress, held at Baltimore two years ago, turned over to the Executive Committee of the American Peace Society last autumn the important duty of inaugurating the preparations for the Fourth American Peace Congress. After correspondence with several cities at which it had been suggested that the Congress be held, the Committee voted unanimously to accept the invitation which had been extended by the St. Louis Business Men's League to hold the Congress in that city. The Business Men's League of St. Louis took up the work of organization with great energy, and pledged itself not only to organize the Congress, but to see that it was properly financed. Our Executive Director spent a considerable time in St. Louis in helping to initiate the preparations for the Congress. The results of all this work are apparent in the sessions of the Congress which have just been held during these first three days in May. In the amount of publicity work done, in the number of representatives of other American Republics attending the meetings, in the number of States, chambers of commerce, educational institutions, etc., which have sent delegates, and in the wide and general interest awakened, this Congress has surpassed any other yet held in this country.

THE NINETEENTH INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS.

The Nineteenth International Peace Congress, which was to have been held in Rome in October, 1911, but which was put off because of the outbreak of cholera in Italy, was held at Geneva, Switzerland, the last week in September. The Congress was not quite so largely attended as some former ones had been; but it brought together nearly five hundred pacifists from different countries. The delegation from the United States was much reduced by reason of the lateness of the date. Your Secretary was chosen Vice-President of the Congress for the United States. Some of the sessions were unusually noisy—one might possibly say stormy—but the very confusion that occurred was in its way a testimony to the growing determination of the pacifists of Europe not to apologize or make excuses for any war. The attempt on the part of a certain section of the Italian pacifists to justify the war against Turkey in Tripoli was met by the most vigorous and energetic protests by the general body of European pacifists. A large number of well-attended public meetings in various halls of the city, which were addressed by prominent members of the Congress, did much to strengthen and encourage the peace workers of Switzerland, which is more widely and generally organized for peace work than probably any other country. The visitors at Geneva were most cordially and generously received by the local committee and the national and city authorities.

THE INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION.

The Seventeenth Conference of the Interparliamentary Union, which took place at Geneva just before the Peace Congress, though much smaller than previous Conferences, was one of very great importance. The leaders in the Union's work were nearly all there. The papers were of an exceptionally high order, and the members of parliaments present seemed more loyal and devoted than ever before, and determined to carry on their important work in connection with the parliaments of the nations with increased confidence in the ultimate triumph of the special measures which the Union has given itself to promoting. Your Secretary was given special permission to attend the sessions of the Conference, and was present at most of them.

THE TWENTIETH INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS.

It has been announced by the Peace Bureau at Berne that the Twentieth International Peace Congress will be held at The Hague, opening on the 20th of August. The Hague was chosen at Geneva as the city of the Congress this year because the Palace of Peace, made possible by the generous gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and which has been some five years in construction, has been practically completed and is to be dedicated in August next. The Interparliamentary Union has also chosen The Hague for its Eighteenth Conference this autumn. If all these plans are carried out, this will certainly be one of the most memorable years in the history of the Peace Movement, and will advance the cause of good relations and fellowship of the nations to an unusual degree. All of the nations which had representatives in the Second Hague Conference are expected to send delegates to the dedication of the Peace Palace. An unusual number of peace workers from the different countries are planning to be in The Hague at the time. The American Peace Society and its constituent branches ought to be represented by an unusually strong delegation.

SPECIAL PEACE DAYS.

The 18th of May and the third Sunday in December have again been observed the past year as Peace Day in the schools and Peace Sunday in the churches and Sunday schools. The interest in the observance of these days, especially that of the 18th of May, has much increased during the past year, and it seems now certain that the observance of this anniversary of the opening of the First Hague Conference will be much more nearly universal in the schools of our country than ever before. Large quantities of literature are being distributed from our office, the American School Peace League, the World Peace Foundation, and many of our Branch Societies for the use of teachers and pupils in the preparation of exercises for the day. The National Bureau of Education has again co-operated with the School Peace League and the superintendents and teachers of the country by publishing a large edition of a Peace Day Bulletin for use in preparing for the day, as it did last year. One of the special features of the various Peace Day programs in many of the cities of the country is the holding of Peace oratorical and prize essay contests, the large interest in which shows the wide extent of the development of general interest in the cause.

GENERAL ASPECT OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AS RELATED TO THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

The events of the past year have not all been encouraging to the friends of peace. The disorder in Mexico has continued, and part of the time in the most savage and cruel form. It looked at one time as if intervention by the United States for the protection of American lives and property was inevitable, but because of the patience, self-restraint, and wisdom of our Government this was avoided, and it seems at the present writing as if order and peace would soon be restored. The revolution which was taking place in China at the time of our Annual Meeting last year proved to be almost a bloodless one, and the new republic has finally been formally inaugurated and is being recognized by other governments. This transformation in China gives promise of settled order and peace at an early date, and also, we may well hope, of the avoidance of further encroachments of several European powers on Chinese territory. The unfortunate war between Italy and Turkey in Tripoli has also finally come to an end, leaving behind its lesson of the inevitable injustice and legacy of hatred always bequeathed by war. The war between the Balkan Allies and Turkey, which broke out suddenly last autumn, and proved itself to be one of the most deadly and destructive campaigns of arms ever engaged in, has also practically spent itself. It has again demonstrated in a most conspicuous way the inherent savagery, inhumanity, and destructiveness of war, as well as its inevitableness where injustice, persecution, and cruelty are practiced during long periods of time. This desolating conflict has again taught the friends of peace the necessity of a wide-reaching popular campaign in favor of justice, mutual respect, trust, and brotherliness among nations and races as well as among individuals.

The recent fresh outburst of militarism in Europe has been the most distressing and discouraging event of the year. The proposed increase of the armies and navies of Germany, France, Great Britain, and Russia leads one to feel that militarism, with its fears, its scares, its panics, its increasing burdens, and exactions, has finally driven Europe insane, and one cannot help wondering how much longer this irrational and exhausting system can go on without resulting in a catastrophe such as civilization has not experienced in modern days. It is the clear duty of the peace party of the world to continue to insist not only upon the arbitration of all controversies between nations, but also to demand of the governments such a limitation and reduction of the overgrown military and naval establishments as will remove the constant peril which they are causing, and relieve the overburdened peoples of the crushing loads which the rivalry of armaments imposes upon them. In season and out of season, the campaign for these great ends must be carried on among all ranks and classes of society.

THE GENERAL OUTLOOK.

Notwithstanding the untoward events of the year and the efforts of the military and naval promoters to impose universal military service upon all the people and to continue to increase the army and navy establishments, there is yet general ground for believing, from

the facts stated earlier in this report, that the cause of international peace has substantially advanced during the year and that we are on the eve of seeing such developments, under the lead of our Government, let us hope, as may possibly surprise even the most sanguine of us. The reactionary events of the year have convinced anew the friends of peace that their conflict with the forces of savagery, hatred, death, and destruction must be a relentless one, and that there must be no halting or faltering until the banner of peace is floating over the entire earth.

Respectfully submitted,

BENJAMIN F. TRUEBLOOD,
Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

To the Board of Directors of the American Peace Society.

GENTLEMEN:—The following is submitted as the annual report of the Executive Director required by Article VIII of our Society's constitution:

OPENING OF THE OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Your Executive Director began his work at the headquarters of the Society, Colorado Building, Washington, D. C., September 3, 1912.

DEPARTMENTS

The following table shows the departments already organized by the American Peace Society. The headquarters of each department, the States most canvassed by each, the constituency included, and department directors are given:

Departments.	Headquarters.	States.	Constituency.	Directors.
1. Central West..	Chicago	{ Illinois Iowa..... Indiana..... Ohio..... Michigan..... Wisconsin..... }	20,500,000	C. E. Beals.
2. New England.	Boston.....	New England States.	6,500,000	J. L. Tryon.
3. New York.....	New York city.	{ New York..... New Jersey..... }	11,500,000	S. T. Dutton.
4. Pacific Coast..	Los Angeles	{ Washington... Oregon..... California..... }	4,500,000	Robt. C. Root.
5. South Atlantic States.	Atlanta, Ga..	{ Virginia..... Florida..... North Carolina South Carolina Georgia..... }	9,280,000	J. J. Hall.

CONSTITUENT BRANCHES

The following are the "Constituent Branches" of the American Peace Society, given in alphabetical order, together with the location and number of paid-up members of each:

Society	Number of members
1. Buffalo Peace Society, Buffalo, N. Y.....	115
2. California Peace Society (Northern), Berkeley, Cal.	75
3. California Peace Society (Southern), Los Angeles, Cal.	310
4. Chicago Peace Society, Chicago, Ill.....	462

5. Cleveland Peace Society, Cleveland, Ohio...	44
6. Connecticut Peace Society, Hartford, Conn. .	245
7. Cincinnati, The Arbitration and Peace Society of, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	100
8. Georgia Peace Society, Atlanta, Ga.....	38
9. German-American Peace Society, New York City	91
10. Italian-American Peace Society, New York City	42
11. Maine Peace Society, Portland, Me.....	91
12. Maryland Peace Society, Baltimore, Md.....	218
13. Massachusetts Peace Society, Boston, Mass..	894
14. Missouri Peace Society, St. Louis, Mo.....	107
15. Nebraska Peace Society, Lincoln, Neb.....	216
16. New Hampshire Peace Society, Concord, N. H.	116
17. New York Peace Society, New York City...	800
18. North Carolina Peace Society, Raleigh, N. C.	45
19. *Oregon Peace Society, Portland, Ore.....	
20. Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society, Philadelphia, Pa.	212
21. *Rhode Island Peace Society, Providence, R. I.	
22. Utah Peace Society, Salt Lake City, Utah...	22
23. *Vermont Peace Society, Montpelier, Vt....	
24. *Washington Peace Society, Seattle, Wash..	
25. Washington (D. C.) Peace Society.....	103
26. Wisconsin Peace Society, Madison, Wis.....	113
27. Youngstown Peace Society, Youngstown, Ohio	73

Branch Society membership (reported January 1, 1913)..... 4,532
Other paid-up members..... 1,135

Total paid-up members..... 5,667

SECTION SOCIETIES

Some constituent branches have organized section societies as follows:

1. California State Normal, San Jose. Section of California Peace Society (Northern).
2. Columbia Peace Society, Columbia, Mo. Section of Missouri Peace Society.
3. Derry Peace Society, Derry, N. H. Section of New Hampshire Peace Society.
4. Hudson and Mohawk Rivers' Peace Society, Albany, N. Y. Section of the New York Peace Society.
5. Redlands Peace Society, Redlands, Cal. Section of California Peace Society (Southern).

AUXILIARY BRANCHES

The American Peace Society has two auxiliary branches. They are:

1. The Intercollegiate Peace Association, Yellow Springs, Ohio. Eighty colleges; 15 States.
2. The Kansas State Peace Society, Wichita, Kans.

Societies Otherwise Associated or Co-operating with the American Peace Society.

1. The American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes elects a director of our Society.

* Members not reported.

2. The American School Peace League, with thirty-three State Branch Societies, elects a director of our Society.
3. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace gives a subvention to our Society.
4. The World Peace Foundation elects a director of our Society.
5. The Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration co-operates in various ways.

NEW CONSTITUENT BRANCH SOCIETIES

The following societies have been organized since January, 1912, as constituent branches of the American Peace Society:

1912

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. New York Peace Society | January. |
| 2. New York German-American Peace Society | " |
| 3. Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society | " |
| 4. Maine Peace Society | February. |
| 5. Nebraska Peace Society | " |
| 6. New Hampshire Peace Society | " |
| 7. Rhode Island Peace Society | May. |
| 8. Vermont Peace Society | " |
| 9. Wisconsin Peace Society | October. |
| 10. Missouri Peace Society | " |
| 11. Youngstown Peace Society | December. |

1913

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| 12. North Carolina Peace Society | March. |
|----------------------------------|--------|

FINANCIAL AID TO BRANCH SOCIETIES

The American Peace Society has granted financial aid to the following:

1. California Peace Society
2. Connecticut Peace Society
3. Washington (D. C.) Peace Society
4. Chicago Peace Society
5. Maryland Peace Society
6. Massachusetts Peace Society
7. Nebraska Peace Society
8. New Hampshire Peace Society
9. New York Peace Society
10. New York German-American Peace Society
11. Buffalo Peace Society
12. Cleveland Peace Society
13. Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society
14. Utah Peace Society
15. The Intercollegiate Peace Association

The total amount appropriated to these societies for the year 1912 was \$14,700.

ADDRESSES BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Since beginning his work, your Executive Director has delivered addresses as follows: The Maryland Agricultural College; Eastern High School, Washington, D. C.; Washington Branch of the American School Peace League; Amherst Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.; Delta Kappa Epsilon Alumni, Washington, D. C.; University of Missouri; Federal School Men's

Club, Washington, D. C.; Delaware Peace Society, Wilmington, Del.; Methodist Episcopal Church, Catonsville, Md.; Friends' School, Washington, D. C.; A. and M. College, Raleigh, N. C.; four other addresses in Raleigh, N. C.

PORTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES UNORGANIZED FOR PEACE

A provisional list of departments needing yet to be organized is here presented as a basis for future study and development:

Departments.	Headquarters.	States.	Constituency.	Directors.
1. Central Atlantic	Philadelphia..	{ Pennsylvania Maryland..... Delaware..... West Virginia.... }	10,380,000	
2. Department of the North	Lincoln, Neb.	{ Minnesota..... Nebraska..... Kansas..... Missouri..... }	8,250,000	
3. Department of the South-east	Nashville, Tenn.	{ Kentucky..... Mississippi..... Alabama..... Tennessee..... }	8,408,000	
4. Department of the South	Dallas, Tex...	{ Arkansas..... Texas..... Louisiana..... Oklahoma..... }	8,700,000	
5. Department of the South-west	Salt Lake City.	{ Nevada..... Utah..... Colorado..... Arizona..... New Mexico..... }	1,700,000	
6. Department of the North-west	Pierre, S. D., or Helena, Mont.	{ Idaho..... Wyoming..... North Dakota..... South Dakota..... Montana..... }	2,000,000	
7. Hawaii	Honolulu.....	Hawaiian Islands ..	190,000	
8. Philippines ...	Manila.....	The Archipelago...	8,000,000	

OUR BRANCH AND CO-OPERATING SOCIETIES

Aims—Organization—Methods—Results.

The following facts are gathered from as thorough a study of twenty-one branch or co-operating societies as possible under the circumstances. The societies studied are as follows:

1. California
2. Chicago
3. Cincinnati
4. Derry
5. Intercollegiate Peace Association
6. New York Italian
7. Kansas
8. Massachusetts
9. Lake Mohonk Conference
10. Maine
11. Maryland
12. Missouri
13. Nebraska
14. New Hampshire
15. New York
16. Texas
17. Utah
18. Wisconsin
19. American School Peace League
20. Connecticut
21. Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society

AIMS

The aims of the societies are in substantial accord. They may be stated as follows:

1. To promote the active co-operation of all agencies working for international fraternity, and that on the largest possible scale.
2. To extend the education of the people in the causes, effects, and prevention of war.
3. To facilitate the establishment of a world order on the bases of justice, of international law, of the known principles of economy, and of the established lessons of history.
4. To carry on this work as vigorously, effectively, and scientifically as possible.

In addition to the above, the California peace societies aim especially "to counteract the influence of the Japanese war bogey of the Pacific coast." The New York Peace Society calls attention to the fact that it welcomes to its membership all men and women who are willing to work toward its ends, "however widely they may differ as to measures and methods," and adds: "This society does not oppose such armament as may be necessary for adequate national protection." The Pennsylvania Society emphasizes also the "limitations of armament by agreement."

ORGANIZATION

The following facts relate to the officials, the meetings, and the finances of the societies reporting January 1, 1913:

OFFICIALS

Three of the societies have "honorary presidents"; with the exception of the Mohonk Conference they all have "presidents." The number of "vice-presidents" varies from one to thirty-one. One society reports twenty-seven "honorary vice-presidents"; another combines its twenty-four "vice-presidents" with sixty other persons into an "Advisory Council." One has a "Council" of sixty-five. All of the societies have "secretaries," some of whom serve also as "treasurer." A number of the societies report a "Board of Directors" varying in size from eight to thirty. One society has an "Advisory Board" of fifty; another of forty-five. One society has a "General Committee" of five; one has a "Finance Committee" of five, another of nine; one has an "Advisory Council" of twenty-two. One society reports an "Education Committee" of eight, and a committee on "Organization and Membership" of five. A majority of the societies have "Executive Committees" ranging in number from three to fifteen. One society reports thirteen "Standing Committees"; another eight. Only nine of the societies have employed officers; of these nine, one employs a "Secretary-Treasurer" and an "Office Secretary"; two a "Secretary" and an "Office Secretary"; another employs a "Secretary," with two or more "Stenographers"; one employs a "Secretary," an "Assistant Secretary," with one or more "Stenographers"; two employ an "Assistant Secretary" only; one employs an "Executive Secretary," with three "Assistants." One other society employs "irregular service." Nine of the societies have telephones, one of them reporting two.

MEETINGS

Fifteen of the societies meet regularly—one quarterly, one in May and October, three in January, two in Feb-

ruary, two in October, one at the Annual Convention of the National Education Association, the rest in the month of May. Three of the societies meet irregularly. One reports regular meetings of its "Committee on History" and its "Committee on Course in Citizenship." Five of the societies report regular meetings of their Advisory Council, Board of Directors, or Executive Committees.

FINANCES

The annual membership fee fixed by the societies is, with one exception, one dollar. One society sets its annual membership at two dollars. The income of the societies from their membership is fifty cents for every annual member. Some societies have a few two-dollar "contributing members," five-dollar "sustaining members," and twenty-five dollar "life members." This income from members varies from \$11 to \$3,758 annually. One society, with no membership, receives in donations from other societies \$1,200 and from private donations \$1,800. Eight of the societies, with an income from membership, report donations from other societies varying from \$100 to \$6,000. One society, with no income from membership or from other societies, receives from private donations \$1,800. One society reports "donations" of \$11,725. Nine other societies report incomes from private donations varying from \$5.00 to \$5,330.50. The total income of the societies reporting is as follows:

From membership, \$9,212.60; from donations, \$16,810.75; from private donations, \$31,268.09. Total income of the societies reporting, \$57,325.00. One society received from collections \$44.26, and from a church appropriation \$200.

The largest total annual income for any society was \$13,496.60. The next highest annual income was \$11,829.19; the next \$7,500; the next, \$6,563.06; the next, \$5,052.88; the next, \$4,818.76; the next, \$3,000; the next, \$2,025; the next, \$1,243.01; the next, \$602.09; the next, \$404.50; the next, \$395; the next, \$120; the next, \$100; the next, \$90, and the next, \$85.

The traveling expenses of the societies reporting vary from \$1 to \$2,600; expense for postage varies from nothing to \$600; rent varies from nothing to \$600; printing bills vary from nothing to \$1,400; clerical help varies from nothing to \$1,041, one reporting expenses for "secretarial office," \$4,056.15.

GENERAL METHODS

Three of the societies have printed programs covering the year's work. The number of addresses delivered under the auspices of the societies ranges from none to 269. Fifty per cent of the societies have given dinners or lunches varying from one to five, but this does not include lunches served at committee meetings. Nine receptions were given during the year. Eleven of the societies issued pamphlets during the year. Five have issued other documents; four have offered special oratorical prizes; eight have conducted oratorical contests, one society, specializing in this form of work, having arranged eighty such contests. Nine of the societies have interested themselves in the promotion of Peace Sunday, three of which advocate the Sunday nearest the 18th of May. Twelve work definitely in co-operation with other societies. One society reports affiliation with thirty other organizations. Four societies have tried to

influence candidates for office. Fourteen have done their best to influence office-holders particularly with reference to the arbitration treaties. Twelve constituent branches of the American Peace Society have co-operated definitely with the American School Peace League. Eight have attempted to maintain a lecture bureau; eight an information bureau; only one reports a special press bureau; eight others supply material for the press. Seven have issued a general annual publication; ten have issued special publications, as leaflets, folders, circulars, or contributions to magazines.

As a means of increasing the membership of the societies, eight report the most effective means to be individual solicitation; two report public appeals to be the most important; five consider public appeals to be second in importance; two consider personal letters second in importance, and four consider personal letters third in importance. No society has employed newspaper advertising as a means of acquiring members. Ten of the societies have general application blanks; two place them third in importance; three rank them fourth.

RESULTS

The facts so far gathered are too meager to warrant any very conclusive generalizations, but, from as careful a study of our field as possible at the present, your Executive Director feels that organization for the promotion of international peace in America is most inadequately financed and relatively far too inefficient. Avoiding unnecessary duplication, there are, however, encouraging aspects of the work sufficiently tangible to be reported. The societies especially emphasize the increased confidence shown in our work and statements by school and college; a growing friendliness on the part of public opinion generally; the fact that fourteen peace offices can exist and pay their bills; an increased demand upon the peace societies for services of various kinds; the spread of peace literature and principles; an increase in membership of the peace societies; a growth in the number of new peace societies; an intelligent awakening of business men and organizations to the importance of the peace movement; the co-operation of women; an encouraging interest among the Rhodes scholars.

Yours respectfully,

ARTHUR DEERIN CALL,
Executive Director.

Respectfully submitted, on behalf of the Board of Directors.

BENJAMIN F. TRUEBLOOD,
Secretary.

Annual Report of the Treasurer of the American Peace Society.

May 1, 1912, to April 30, 1913.

Balance on hand May 1, 1912..... \$8,025.14

Receipts.

Secretary's account (less amount handed Treasurer, which is included in Treasurer's account)..... \$2,149.49
Treasurer's account..... 44,551.22

Total receipts..... 46,700.71

\$54,725.85

Expenditures.

Secretary's account..... \$2,149.49
Treasurer's account..... 43,354.26

Total expenditures..... 45,503.75

Balance April 30, 1913..... \$9,222.10

ACCOUNT IN DETAIL.

Receipts.

Contributions \$3,069.00
Subvention from Carnegie Endowment. 31,000.00
Received from the Trustees of the Permanent Peace Fund..... 3,853.86
Interest at bank..... 118.00
Income investment of Reserve Fund and Sale of Rights..... 641.74
Legacies 4,092.50
Memberships 2,828.22
Subscriptions to ADVOCATE OF PEACE... 712.07
Literature 379.00
Miscellaneous 6.32

Total receipts \$46,700.71

Expenditures.

Secretaries' salaries (Washington)... \$7,666.68
Salaries of Department Directors..... 9,133.36
Stenographers 759.00
Traveling expenses:
Field Secretary 250.00
Secretaries, Directors and Department Directors..... 1,257.77
Office rent:
Washington office..... 960.00
Los Angeles..... 111.50
Investments 3,083.62
Telephone 40.75
Printing and mailing..... 3,953.94
Books and literature purchased..... 284.72
Postage, stationery and expressage... 682.56
Office supplies and extra help..... 340.83
Furniture for office..... 250.70
Appropriations to branch societies... 16,275.00
Miscellaneous 453.32

Total expenditures..... \$45,503.75

Total receipts..... \$46,700.71

Less total expenditures..... 45,503.75

Excess of receipts over expenditures..... \$1,196.96

Plus cash on hand May 1, 1912..... 8,025.14

Cash on hand April 30, 1913..... \$9,222.10

RESERVE FUND.

Investments.

	Market value.	Par value.
12 shares in Pullman Co.....	\$1,200.00	\$1,920.00
15 shares in the American Tel. & Tel. Co.....	1,500.00	1,946.25
24 shares in the Boston Elevated Railway Co.....	2,400.00	2,322.00
12 shares preferred stock in Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Co.	1,200.00	1,272.00
1 share common stock Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Co.....	100.00	64.00
\$1,500 First Mortgage Gold bonds 7% Ross & Boothe, Houston, Texas	1,500.00	1,500.00
\$2,000 Northern Pacific Great Northern 4% Joint bond C., B. & Q. Collateral, due July 1, 1921.....	2,000.00	
\$4,000 Northern Pacific Great Northern 4% Joint bond C., B. & Q. Collateral, due July 1, 1921.....	4,000.00	5,670.00
	\$13,900.00	\$14,694.25

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. W. WHITE, *Treasurer.*